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HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896.

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SOME BITS IN HISTORY.

Theo. H. Davies Publishes Some
Facts.

HIS INTEREST IN KAIULANI.

Letters In Her Behalf—Minister Mott-
Smith Appealed to—Loyal to Haw-
aiki—No Interest In Factious.
Allegiance Is to the Nation.

In an interview with Theo. H. Davies, on the evening of his arrival from England, in February last, a reporter for the Advertiser questioned him regarding his attitude, as well as that of Kaiulani, toward the present Government, and his connection with the movement in 1893, which tended to place Kaiulani on the throne with a council of regency.

Mr. Davies was free to speak of the affair, and did so to the reporter with the understanding that whatever was said should not be published until such time as Mr. Davies would give his permission. The promise of secrecy given by the reporter was kept until now, and Mr. Davies has kindly furnished the public with a bit of Hawaiian history which, until this time, was known only to the persons sent to Washington and others directly interested.

There are other points woven into the tapestry, but Mr. Davies considers what is here given as the real material points with which he, as well as the public, is most concerned.

Apart from his letters to Dr. Mott-Smith, late Hawaiian Minister to Washington, Mr. Davies states very clearly Kaiulani's attitude toward the Republic. He thinks there should be no question as to her loyalty to the Government of Hawaii.

Following is Mr. Davies' statement, with copies of letters to Dr. Mott-Smith:

I was recently invited, in a very courteous manner, to give an assurance with regard to the political attitude of Princess Kaiulani. I replied to the effect that, so far as I was aware, the Princess had always regarded her allegiance as due, not to any party in these islands, but to the nation as a whole; that she recognized the Republic as, since its acknowledgment by foreign powers, the only legal authority in Hawaii, and that there had never been a day since the 17th of January, 1893, when the Princess would have countenanced any intrigue against either the Queen or the Republic, or would have consented to be the candidate of any party, however large, that did not practically embrace the entire nation.

This question has been made the subject of some discussion in the Legislature, and also in the public press, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding it, I think that it is due to the Princess, and possibly to myself, that I should now make public a letter which during the lifetime of the late Dr. Mott-Smith and prior to the abdication of the Queen, I did not feel at liberty to publish. This letter was written by me immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of the revolution of January, 1893, addressed to the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, and in the following terms:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31st, 1893.
Dear Mr. Smith:—The news from Hawaii is certainly very grave, and not so easy of solution as our Honolulu friends imagine. The Queen has acted most foolishly, and has, I think, forfeited her throne forever. At the same time, the Constitution of 1887 has proved to be a very difficult one to work, and I have had a great deal of sympathy for the Queen and for the G. N. Wilcox Cabinet. The Queen hardly knew whom to trust, and fell back on her own bad judgment, and probably felt like a bull in a net.

However, that is over, except as a lesson, and the great thing now is for all who have interests, either personal or proprietary, in Hawaii, to think and act together. Although the five men who are on the way to Washington differ for me in some things, I am sure we

are at one in a sincere desire for the prosperity of Hawaii.

How are we most likely to attain it? Either the Washington Government will accept the invitation to annex, or they will decline. I think they will either decline or defer a decision; but if they accept they must also realize that no amount of bribe, will ever gain the pure Hawaiian vote; and without that vote how can annexation be either completed or carried on? Hawaiians cannot be ignored, and the sympathies of mankind will be with them always.

If, however, the Washington Government should decline the invitation, what sort of relations will now exist between the natives and foreigners? It will be a feud forever.

There is, to my mind, only one solution, and it is a most practical one. Let a convention be called of all classes of voters, and a carefully revised constitution be presented, the Queen formally abdicating and the Princess Kaiulani succeeding immediately.

The Princess has nearly finished her four years' study in England, and is looking forward to her return to Hawaii this year, after her visit to Washington. It is sometimes held that the

I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kaiulani was unworthy of the honour, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Theo. H. Davies

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THEO. H. DAVIES TO THE ADVERTISER.

Princess will be too much under English influence, but that is an entire mistake. She has had four years of quiet home life, under the charge of refined Christian ladies, whose conscientious anxiety has been to fit her for the solid duties of her future position. I am confident that Princess Kaiulani's accession to the throne would have the happiest effect on all classes in Hawaii.

My confidential position as her guardian during the years of minority in this country enables me to speak confidently of the views which the Princess Kaiulani holds with regard to political questions in her own country, and to assert that her influence will always be emphatically on the side of good, honest government, prosperity of all classes, and the firm, friendly alliance between natives and foreigners.

The five Commissioners now on the way to Washington are personal friends of my own and of yours, and I think they would be disposed to acquiesce in my proposal, if on consideration they found it more feasible than the scheme



THEO. H. DAVIES,
Guardian of Kaiulani.

which they have in view. In that case the proposal would have to be remitted to the Provisional Council at Honolulu, and to the sanction, probably, of the electorate.

I know the members of the Council and the electorate well enough to believe that it would receive their unanimous approval.

If you think I, as representing privately the Princess Kaiulani, can be of any service to you at Washington, I hold myself in readiness to come over at your summons.

I am, dear Dr. Smith, yours very faithfully,
(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES,
His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc., Washington, U. S. A.

In addition to the foregoing letter, I wrote Dr. Smith privately, and I quote the principal part, as follows:

February 1st, 1893.
Dear Dr. Smith:—I think you will find in my letter to you * * * some rather important thoughts, and I think they ought to be made public.

I am sure every true friend of Hawaii, and of foreigners in Hawaii, will regret

it if hasty action is taken without full consideration of these points. * * *

I very strongly urge that Princess Kaiulani be proclaimed Queen, with a Council of Regency, of which Mr. Dole might be the head—say for three years—and you will at once secure the assent of the natives, and probably of all the foreigners. If this be not done, how can you avoid the dreary delay (and dangerous delay) of protracted negotiations with the outgoing and incoming administrations at Washington, and of the essential ratification by the Hawaiians? If my proposal be adopted, I can foresee an immediate restoration of quiet, and on any other plan I see no prospect but of the most gloomy nature for all who have financial interests in the islands.

If I receive a cablegram from you, I am prepared to sail on the "Gallia," or at any other time, on two days' notice. Make any use you like of my letter, and I think, in the interests of Hawaii, my letter of yesterday (without my name) should be published in some form. This I leave to your judgment.

The present position in Honolulu is, of course, necessarily "provisional," and must terminate speedily. If those four men could remain in charge, good government would be secured, but what

I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kaiulani was unworthy of the honour, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
Theo. H. Davies

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is to follow them? We must procure the good will of the natives, or pay for sufficient garrison to compel it, and I am afraid we should have a good deal of disorder in the meantime.

I feel that it is most important that these ideas be fully considered, and I rely upon you to let them be presented in some effective way, even if you are not prepared to personally endorse them.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very faithfully,
(Signed) THEO. H. DAVIES,
His Excellency, J. Mott Smith, H. H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Etc., Etc., Washington, U. S. A.

These letters were written without the knowledge of Princess Kaiulani, and conveyed simply an earnest appeal to the Commissioners in favor of what seemed to me to be the most hopeful means of securing peace for Hawaii. I presume that my appeals reached the Commissioners, but its receipt was not acknowledged, except by an unsigned telegram:

"Islands transferred; Princess provided for."

It being ascertained, through other channels, that this telegram was inaccurate, I wrote to the Princess, saying that there was only one thing I could do for her, and only one thing that she could do for her people. I advised her to go with me to Washington. It was very natural that a young girl should shrink, as the Princess did, from such an ordeal; but she replied to me:

"Perhaps some day the Hawaiians will say 'Kaiulani, you could have saved us, and you did not try.' I will go with you to Washington."

That is a simple statement of the only political action the Princess has taken since the revolution of 1893, and the responsibility of advising it rests entirely on myself. I do not believe that any man of honor among your readers would have given other advice. I do not believe that any man or woman of any party will say that the step taken by Kaiulani was unworthy of the honor, the dignity, the patriotism of a Princess.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DAVIES,
Craigside, April 4th, 1896.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE (semi-weekly) and the ADVERTISER contain all the news of the week. Mail them with your letters today. To be had in wrappers at news stands and publication office.

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PARKHURSTS' CONVENE.

Efforts Toward Purifying the City.

SOME NEW LAWS SUGGESTED.

Evils We Know Not of—Target Shooting Not Sinful Beyond City Limits. To Mitigate the Evils of the Drivers of Hacks—More Prostitutes.

The special committee to whom were referred certain House bills introduced recently held an open meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon. There were present Senators Lyman, Hocking, McCandless, Representatives Bond, Ryeroff, Robertson, Hanuna, Kaeo (of the committee), Richards, McBryde, Revs. O. H. Gulick, C. M. Hyde, S. E. Bishop, Leaningham, Peck; Drs. Rodgers, Whitney; T. G. Thrum; Professors Hosmer, Richards, and others.

Rep. Bond, as chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced as the first matter for the afternoon's consideration the bill relating to the suppression of libidinous solicitations.

W. R. Castle—The Penal laws are strangely insufficient in the matter of providing punishment for libidinous solicitations. A short paragraph or so under the head of "Common Nuisance" is all that can be found, according to my recollection. The Penal statutes treat prostitution more as an injury to the individual than to the state, and on that account the fine is small; but solicitations directly concern the well-being of the State. Temptations should not be placed before any one. Since the institution of hacks in the city it has become the work of the lower classes of hackmen to solicit. The act proposed looks toward providing a specific penalty and punishment for such offenders as the hackmen alluded to. Provision is likewise made for the keepers of houses of assembly for respectable women.

Rev. H. W. Peck—I heartily endorse what Mr. Castle has just said, and I would suggest, in reference to his last remarks, that provision be made in the law for the owners and renters of such houses of assembly, if it can be proven beyond a doubt that they are cognizant of the fact that their houses are being occupied by the class of people under discussion. I don't know whether this is workable or not. In my mind, the renters of such houses, if proven accessories, should be involved in the punishment. I have been in the city seven years, and I can testify as to the correctness of Mr. Castle's statements in regard to the hackmen, from the fact that I had not been here an hour before I had personal evidence of their solicitations.

Rev. C. M. Hyde—The law should be passed for the protection of the men themselves from the rapacity of hack-drivers.

The next in order of discussion was House Bill No. 16, looking toward the prohibition of gambling and gaming.

Professor Richards—In the old bill providing for the punishment for gambling the provisions are direct against a few games of chance, such as chefa. The proposed bill takes in gambling as a whole, and restricts betting at horse races, baseball games, boating contests and the like. I have interested myself for some time in the question of gambling in small ways. It has been continually thrown in my way as an educator and as a sporting man. In regard to the latter, I hope that I have, as yet, not been relegated to the back-numbers as a sporting man. In America baseball has been wrecked by the betting habit. Some time ago there was a violent smash-up of the baseball league in Honolulu, and all because it was claimed—rightly or wrongly—that a certain catcher had sold a game. If baseball is to be a clean sport it must needs first be rid of the gambling or betting habit—call it what you may. Why do some people refrain from taking in the horse races, although they